

5. Burn all cheap articles, such as matting, firewood, old clothing, rags, small bundles of grain, &c., and on the fire put the pots and grinding stones, &c., which can be removed after being thoroughly heated.

Note. (1) Before destroying these articles, the disinfection officer will, of course, have them valued, gathering for that purpose a punchayet consisting of the owner or a relative if possible, and two or three respectable neighbours.

Note. (2) The value of articles destroyed should be paid to the owner or his agent, if known, on the same day as the articles are destroyed, and a receipt taken from him.

6. After destruction of the cheap and less valuable articles as in Rule 5, the better articles, such as good furniture and good clothing, &c., should be aired and spread out in the sun. Such things as can be soaked in boiling water, without damage, should be put in a large pot full of boiling water and kept there for 10 minutes with the water bubbling all the time.

7. If, while disinfecting the house, any dead rats are found, pour a little kerosine oil over them and burn them. Do not let any one touch the dead rats with their hands. If they must be picked up and moved before being burnt, pick the body up between two sticks and so carry it out.

8. After emptying the house as above, cover the floor, unless it is a pukka one, with a layer of dry grass or straw or old bamboos and set fire to it; keep the fire burning so that the whole floor may be thoroughly burnt without setting the house on fire.

9. If the floor is a mud one, after burning it dig it up until dry and clean earth is reached, and carefully remove the earth so dug up, to a distance from the town or village.

10. In replacing the floor, see that good clean earth from an uninfected locality is used.

11. After doing all the above, thoroughly whitewash, with freshly slaked lime, the floor, walls, rafters and ceiling of the house.

12. See that all excreta in the latrines and the contents of cesspools and pits on the premises are burnt.

13. Then put back the furniture and other disinfected articles into the house.

APPENDIX (b).

Disinfection Register of Taluk. District.

Village.	Street.	House No.	Name of house-owner or tenant.	Whether (a) infected and vacated or (b) only vacated.	Whether disinfected and lime washed or only lime washed with date thereof.	Amount of disinfection or of lime washing fees, if any, recovered thereon.

Amildar.

APPENDIX (c).

Statement of Progress in Disinfection in the District for the month of 1899.

Taluk.	Village.	Number of houses disinfected.	Number of houses only lime-washed.	Number of disinfection gangs employed during the month.	Amount of fees, if any, recovered for disinfection or lime washing of houses.	Remarks.

District Plague Officer.

Circular No 8038, dated Bangalore, 10th March 1899.

It has been brought to the notice of the undersigned by the Senior Surgeon that various kinds of expensive and unnecessary disinfectants and deodorizers are being indented for by officers on Plague duty throughout the Province.

After consultation with the Senior Surgeon, it has been decided to do away with disinfection by chemicals in all towns and villages other than the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and to rely for

disinfection,

1.—*of Infected Articles*—

- (a) on exposure to the sun and air
(b) or on boiling where this can be done without damage.

2.—*of Infected Houses*

- (a) on improvement of ventilation
(b) or exposure as far as possible of interior to sun and air
(c) or burning of the floors where practicable.

Rules for disinfection on the above lines are being issued, and no future supply of disinfectants to districts will be permitted, except a limited supply for use in Plague Hospitals and Camps only.

1. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the same process of disinfection, as hitherto, will be con-

- * 1. Corrosive sublimate or perchloride of mercury.
2. F. (Fehd) or acid.
3. Pernassinate of potash.
4. Sulphure acid.

disinfection of their houses must supply them themselves.

In this connection, a memorandum on disinfectants by Professor Hankin is republished Appendix (a) for information and guidance.

APPENDIX (a)

Memorandum on Disinfectants by Hankin.

(1) For hands, furniture, clothing, floors in infected rooms, &c., a solution containing perchloride of mercury 1 per 1000 and hydrochloric acid 2 per 1000.

(2) Or for the interior of infected houses generally a solution containing 1 per cent each of permanganate of potash and hydrochloric acid. A weaker solution would do if used in sufficient quantities.

(3) Best of all for floors, where practicable, to cover them with 5 inches depth of grass and set it on fire.

(4) For courtyards, drains, houses, &c., where there is but slight presumption of infection, a 1 per cent solution of sulphuric acid.

(5) For black putrid mud, if any quantity has to be dealt with, sulphuric acid of 50 per cent strength.

Statement showing the number of Houses demolished in the Bangalore City and compensation paid.

Period	Number of houses demolished.	Houses for which compensation was paid.		Balance of compensation to be paid.		Remarks.
		No.	Amount.			
During the week ending 10th March 1899	3	2	Rs. a. p. 110 0 0	Rs. a. p. "	..	
Do 31st March 1899	12	
From commencement up to the 24th February 1899	400	33	1,587 12 10	
Total	415	35	1,647 12 10	

Statement showing the number of Houses disinfected in the Bangalore City.

Week ending.	Number of houses disinfected.	
10th March 1899	..	339
3rd March 1899	..	263
From the commencement up to 24th February 1899	..	5,026
Total	..	5,628